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*Health conditions of Port Said.*PORT SAID, EGYPT, *October 20, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the health conditions at Port Said:

Immediately upon my arrival I called upon the consular agent and was informed by him that the health of the city was entirely satisfactory. A few cases of cholera and plague have recently occurred, but in every instance the disease was imported from the interior. These cases have always been immediately isolated by the local authorities, and no secondary cases have occurred. I understand that a few cholera cases which came from the interior are now present in the city, but are well isolated and no fear is entertained of a spread of the disease. Unfortunately the consular agent is not furnished with any local health reports and was therefore unable to give me details. I had hoped, however, to call upon the health officer for this information, but was disappointed in this, since the vessel remained in port a very short time.

The water supply of Port Said is derived from the Nile, and while not very good, the consul assures me that the health of the town is usually satisfactory.

All vessels lying in Port Said harbor have funnels attached to the lines which extend to the shore to prevent rats from coming on board.

Respectfully,

JOHN M. McMULLEN,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

GERMANY.

Health of Berlin and weekly death rate, comparative.

NOVEMBER 8, 1902.

During the week ended October 25 the death rate of Berlin was lower than in any of the four preceding weeks, viz, 13.7 per 1,000 of the inhabitants, which tallied almost exactly with that of the corresponding week of last year. Of the German big cities, more than two-thirds showed less favorable sanitary conditions than Berlin. The rate of mortality in Breslau, Munich, Cologne, and Hamburg was higher than that of Berlin, while London, Paris, and Vienna had still higher figures. On the other hand, however, the death rate of the following towns was lower than that of Berlin, namely, Leipzig, Charlottenburg (with 12.3 per 1,000 inhabitants), and Schöneberg (with 11.7). The participation of children in their first year in the mortality was larger than in the foregoing week, so that the fall in the mortality figures was exclusively confined to a decrease in the number of deaths among persons of more advanced age. The death rate among infants rose from 3.3 to 3.8 per 1,000, but remained, however, still low, being but half that of Munich and Nuremberg and only one-third that of Chemnitz. The number of cases of acute diseases of the intestines remained unchanged, and caused 54 deaths. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs were of less frequent occurrence and claimed 41 victims. Influenza ended fatally, as in the foregoing week, in 4 cases. Cases of consumption were of more frequent occurrence than either of the aforementioned diseases and led to death in 69 cases. There were registered 14 deaths from scarlet fever, double the number of the foregoing week, and diphtheria claimed 3 victims. During this week 19 persons died by violence.